

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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SAURDAY, February 18, 1797.

[VOLUME X.

LEXINGTON:—Printed [on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS] by J. BRADFORD, on Main street: where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

## CHEAP LANDS.

The Subscribers purpose selling the following Tracts,

**FIVE** hundred acres, part of that noted tract called Floyd's Woodstock tract, within eight miles of Lexington and seven from the Kentucky river; in the center of which is an ever-falling spring.

An undivided moiety of two thousand acres, first rate, situate on the waters of Bulliken creek, within six miles of Shelbyville—it is well watered, and the main road from Louisville to Shelbyville runs through it.

We will sell the above property VERY LOW, as we are in want of money, and will give a good and sufficient title.

ABIJAH & JOHN W. HUNT.

## FOR SALE.

The following Tracts of LAND, the property of Capt. Thomas Brydges, (to wit):

**8000 Acres** on the waters of State and Flat creeks, near the Iron Works entered and patented in the name of William Davis. Also

1000 acres on the north fork of Licking, in Mason county, half of Samuel Henry's 2000-acre survey. And

500 acres, Nelson county, on Aher's creek, in the name of John Pemberton.

The above lands will be sold low for cash, or exchanged on advantageous terms for Military lands on Green river, or for good lands, conveniently situated in the Cumberland country. The purchaser will apply to the subscribers, living in Scott county.

Wm. HENRY, Agent. For said Bedford.

August 3, 1796.

**FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION OF**

**First qualified Land.**

**CONTAINING** three hundred and thirty acres, on main Elkhorn, four miles from the mouth thereof, where it empties into the Kentucky river, and six miles from Frankfort; the land is level and lies exceeding well for farming and meadow; there is thirty-five acres cleared and under good fence, several very good cabins, a good spring and a valuable mill seat; likewise abundant quantities of excellent timber of different kinds, and the range equal to any in the district—a good title will be given by the subscribers, living on the premises in Franklin county.

JOS. FENWICK.

July 22, 1796.

**I HAVE FOR SALE, ABOUT**

**330 Acres of LAND,**

in the county of Fayette, being part of Angus M'Donald's military survey—this tract is as well watered as any in the state, and abounds in a number of excellent and never-falling springs; between 25 and 30 miles cleared, about 8 acres whereof is beautiful meadow—title indisputable. Maj. Strehly, who lives near this tract, will show the premises. A general warranty will be made to the purchaser, who may know the terms on application to Peyton Short, of Woodford, who is authorized to dispose of the same, or the subscriber.

THOMAS CARNEAL.

**FOR SALE,**

**ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES OF LAND,**

SITUATE in the forks of Elkhorn, about three miles from Nathaniel Saunders's Mill and seven from Frankfort, the whole of it first rate, with good improvements; to wit: two good hewed log houses, besides several other out houses, about twenty-five acres cleared, all under good fence, a small meadow, and a quantity more with little trouble and small expense may be converted into excellent meadow; also, an excellent young peach orchard, containing upwards of three hundred trees, an excellent never-falling spring, which runs thro' said land. A general warranty deed will be given for said land. The terms will be made known by applying to Enoch Penick in Lexington, or to me on the premises.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

**PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT**

**FOR MAN AND HORSE,**

On Main street, next door to Doctor Downing's, By WILLIAM ALLEN.

**DOCTOR DUHAMEL,**

**RESPECTFULLY informs the public,**

that he has lately begun to practice Physic, at Millersburg and its neighbourhood—and that he proposes to continue with zeal and attention, and on moderate terms.

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**To be Let, for one year or longer,**

**A PLANTATION** on the head of the fourth fork of Clear creek, on the road leading to Dick's river, there is about forty acres of cleared land, sixteen acres of meadow, with convenient cabins. Cash only will be received in rent.

ISAAC PRITCHETT.

Feb. 13.

**AM** instructed by Doctor Tennant of Virginia, to sell 200 acres of his MILITARY CLAIM on the Ohio, a few miles above Louisville. The LAND I am informed, lies well, is well watered; and the title will be secured by a general warranty. For terms apply to me in Lexington, either personally or by letter.

JOHN WATKINS Jun.

**TO BE RENTED,**

**In the Town of MILFORD, Madison Court House.**

**HOUSE** and LOT, the most convenient of a — in said Town for a Public House, with Stables &c. for one year, or a longer time. For terms apply to Benjamin Holladay, living near Milford. SAMUEL ESTILL.

Nov. 7.

**For Sale,**

**Three Hundred Acres of First Rate LAND,**

LIVING on Strade's fork of Licking, in Bourbon county, with upwards of one hundred acres cleared and under good fence; with an apple and peach orchard; good dwelling house and barn—I will either sell said land, or exchange it for land lying on the North West side of the Ohio, on the waters of Scioto, Ohio, or Bruhn creek. For further particulars apply to the owner, living on the premises.

HUGH EVANS.

**NOTICE.**

**ALL** persons having demands against John May deceased, either for money due to them, or for contracts payable in lands, are requested to transmit to the subscriber a copy of their demands or contracts. All who are indebted to said John May, either for money due to him, or contracts for land purchased from him, or for leasing lands in the State of Kentucky, are requested to make payment, and to perform their specific contracts immediately. The said deceased has by his last will and testament, subjected his lands to the payment of his debts, and the subscriber will make it the first object of his administration to provide for the same, with as much dispatch as the nature and circumstances of the estate will admit of. And whereas the said John May met with a premature death by the hands of the Indians on his passage down the river Ohio, many papers and much information perished with him, it is probable the subscriber may need the information of others in some matters relative to the negotiation of the deceased, in the western country, and he will thankfully receive any communications which gentlemen acquainted with the concerns of the deceased, may think proper to make.

I have appointed Mr. Thomas Carneal my agent in Kentucky to receive and forward all communications in that state, alluded to above.

As the want of a legal representative since the death of Mr. May, has obstructed all operations relative to his transactions, and no doubt to the injury of many, I now treat the all persons concerned may bring forward their business immediately.

DAVID ROSS, Administrator.

Richmond, January 22, 1796.

P. S. Letters directed to me in Lexington upon the aforelaid business (postage paid) will be duly attended to by

THO. CARNEAL.

**LOOK SHARP.**

**ALL** those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective balances, on or before the first day of March next, as I intend to the saidward about that time; consequently, shall be in want of all the ready money I can command.

PATRICK M'CULLOUGH.

Lexington, Jan. 18, 1797.

**SOLD OFF.**

**THE** subscriber having disposed of his goods by wholesale, requests those indebted to him, either by bond, note, or book account, to make payment before the 15th of February next. Those who neglect may expect their accounts to be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

He has several tracts of LAND; of 200 acres each, on the fourth side of Green river; which he will dispose of on low terms for Cash—or he will receive in payment a Negro Woman of good character, who understands plain cooking, washing &c.

A complete assortment of CASTINGS of superior quality, will be kept at his old store house.

JAMES MORRISON.

Lexington, January 16.

N. B. Wanted to purchase, continental bounty warrants, better known by the name of Knox's warrants. Those persons who were on the continental establishment, and served during the war with Britain, may hear of something to their advantage, by applying to the subscriber,

J. M.

## GEORGE ADAMS.

**RESPECTFULLY informs his**

friends and the public in general, that he has opened Tavern, in that commodious house on Main street the third door below Cross street; where those who please to favor him with their custom, shall meet with every possible attention.

**For Sale,**

**SIX THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,**

ENTERED for maj. John Molby, dec. and patented in the name of Littleberry Molby, heir at law of said John Molby; lying on main Licking, being part of ten thousand acres; beginning at one hundred poles above the mouth of a creek that runs into main Licking on the north east side, about four miles below the fourth fork of Licking, and extending down Licking to its mouth.—It is unnecessary to describe the land, as the purchaser will be disposed to make the necessary enquiries previous to his making any proposals.—The title is supported by those who have carefully examined it to be unquestionable.—Upon paying part of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the balance.

James Brown, Atto. in fact

For Littleberry Molby, jun.

Lexington, June 15, 1796.

N. B. I will also dispose of any other Lands in Kentucky claimed by said Molby.

**ALL PERSONS**

INDEBTED to the late partnership of IRWIN & HAYSON, are requested to pay their accounts or notes to THOMAS TAYLOR or JOHN A. SKRZY, who only can give discharges.

One month's indulgence will be given.

**FOR SALE,**

**THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND**

**IN THIS STATE.**

**5000 acres** on the waters of Rough creek, which empties into Green river.

4000 acres on Cumberland road, near Pottinger's station.

1000 acres in the big bend of Green river, ten miles above Barnett's station.

1600 acres near Severn's valley, on the waters of Salt river.

3000 acres in Shelby county, joining Leatheman's settlement.

400 acres on main Elkhorn, six miles from Frankfort, 45 acres cleared.

ALSO,

200 acres of an Illinois grant, opposite the Falls of Ohio.

And a large body of Land in the big bend of Tennessee river.

This will inform those who incline to purchase, that I have lately returned from exploring most of the above mentioned lands, particularly that on Tennessee—and find it to be a body of soil, timber, water and range, superior to any I have ever seen. The above mentioned tract on Elkhorn, will be either sold or rented.—For terms apply to the subscriber in Lexington.

BENJ. S. COX.

Feb. 2.

**NOTICE,**

**THAT** agreeably to a law passed last session of assembly, the subscribers intend to make application to the county, court of Shelby, in May next, to establish a town on their land on the Ohio, at the mouth of Eighteen mile creek.

A proportionate number of LOTS in every part of said Town, will be sold at the following times and places: (viz.) On the premises, on Thursday, the 3d of August if fair, if not, on the next fair day; at Baird's town, on the 8th, (if being court day,) and at Frankfort, on the 15th, (being also court day.) Twelve months credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond and approved security.

JOSEPH DUPUY,

HERMAN BOWMAN.

February 8, 1797.

P. S. Any person wishing to settle sooner, may contract privately. Advantageous leases will be given for the lands adjoining the town. No sales to be held pursuant to the former notice it having been found illegal.

J. D.

H. B.

Feb. 4, 1797.

**TAKE NOTICE.**

**THE** subscriber takes this method of informing his old customers, and the public in general, that he has just set up his business on Mulberry and Water streets, next door to William Reed, chair maker, where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches. He likewise repairs guns and gun locks. Those who favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner by me.

CHARLES SUMPTION, B.S.

January 16.

N. B. I request all those that owe old balances, to pay them, as I wish to burn all my old books.

C. S.

**ANDREW M'CALLA,**

**APOTHECARY,**

**NEAR THE STRAY PENN, LEXINGTON,**

**HAS** lately purchased, and this day received into his shop, those two extensive assortments of DRUGS lately exhibited for sale in said place, by Mr. Sample, apothecary, and Mr. Cox merchant; which, with what he had on hand, must make a more general & extensive assortment than any heretofore in Kentucky. He having resolved to pursue the business (though in its infancy in this state) on an extensive scale, hopes from the encouragement already given, to make it the interest of gentlemen physicians in every part of this western country and others contiguous, to give him their custom.

January 9th, 1797.

**UNION,**

**A BEAUTIFUL** bay horse, fifteen hands and a half high, in great perfection, will stand this spring, at Fairview, in Woodford county, 12 miles from Lexington, on the road to Frankfort, and cover Mares at Four Dollars the leap, Eight Dollars the season, and will ensure Mares with foal, for Sixteen Dollars.

Pasture under good fencing, with a plenty of grain, at three shillings per week for each mare, but I will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

SIMEON BUFORD.

**UNION** was got by Shakespeare, his dam, by Nonpareil, his grand dam, by Morton's imported Horse, Traveler, his great grand dam, was Pocahontas, she was imported by the Hon. William Bird dec. and of blood unexceptionable.

**THE** subscriber has four thousand acres of LAND in the officers' boundary, north-west of the Ohio, obtained for his own services, two of which lies within three quarters of a mile of the Ohio, on Straight creek, emptying into the river opposite Mr. Lewis Craig's, and adjoining the lands of Stephen Southall, James Vance, David Walker and William Vance, of an early date, said to be valuable; one thousand of which I will sell on moderate terms, one moiety paid down, the other a reasonable credit given for. Any person desirous of purchasing may know the terms on application to the subscriber, who resides in Lexington.

WALKER BAYLOR.

December 1, 1796.

**THE FILLING BUSINESS.**

**I WISH** to inform the public, that I have removed from South Elkhorn, to Miller's mills on the main road leading from Bourbon to Limestone, where I carry on the filling and drying in its various branches. And for the advantage of people at a distance, that wish to favor me with their custom, I will attend at Mr. Wm. Scott's store in Bourbon every first day of Bourbon county, to receive cloth, and deliver it when done, and at Mr. Samuel Jamison in Cynthiana, every first day of Harrison county. Those that choose to favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, and as soon as the nature of the business will admit.

William Allison,

Feb. 4, 1797.



## The HOLY CHAPEL of LORET.

TO.  
This sacred repository of silver saints, and golden images, for which the Republic has taken out a belligerent habeas corpus, is the richest repository in Europe.

The story of it is a most curious piece of priestcraft, which has long imposed upon the votaries of the Romish church.

The chapel is stated by its fancified biographers, to have been originally a small house in Nazareth; where the Virgin Mary lived, and where she was saluted by the Angel, and where she nourished our Saviour! That after the death of the Mother and Son, it was dedicated to the Virgin; but when the infidels made an incursion into Galilee, a band of Angels, to save it from pollution, took it up into their arms, and flying through the air conveyed it from Nazareth to Dalmatia, a blaze of celestial lights and a concert of divine music accompanying it all the way, to the attainment of the millions who were witnesses of the translation.

As the distance was great, and the chapel rather heavy, the Angels being tired, flopped and let it down in a litter of wood, that they might rest themselves; and here it is asserted with the same grave solemnity, that while it remained there the trees of the forest bowed their lofty heads to the ground, and continued in that respectful posture so long as this holy edifice remained among them.

But not meeting with due reverence in the castle of Dalmatia, the same indefatigable heavenly porters, took it once more on their shoulders, and wafting it over the sea, placed it on a field in Italy, belonging to a noble lady called Lauretto, from whence it takes its name. This field however being often visited by highwaymen and murderers, of which the Angels knew nothing when they placed it there, they again lifted it up and set it down on the top of a hill belonging to two brothers, who becoming equally enamoured of their new visitors, grew jealous, and fought, and were both killed. The Angels, on being made acquainted with this, once more lifted it into the air, and moved it to the eminence where it has now remained for four hundred years, having lost all relish for travelling.

As to the edifice itself, whether composed of Palestine brick or Paphian marble, or whether the story of its travels be true or false, these are matters of no consideration to the French—what they want out of this holy mansion is its rich contents; and unless its holiness gives some equivalent, it is most probable Buonaparte will not pay the smallest respect to the following inscription, which denounces excommunication to any person who hostilely enters this consecrated spot, and is placed over the door—  
*Ingressantes cum armis sunt excommunicati.*

The architects of the window, where the Angel Gabriel entered, for he was once there, are covered with silver, and there is a vast number of costly gold and silver lamps in the Guapei, sixty of which, are a present from the Venetian republic, not weighing less than 140 pounds each. There is also one of gold, which weighs about 46 pounds.

In the sanctuary is that famous golden image, which is waited upon by numerous gold and silver Angels, of an immense size, who, in a kneeling posture, are offering hearts of solid gold, enriched with diamonds, and an infant of pure gold, and nearly as large as Buonaparte himself. The wall of the sanctuary is plated with silver. The Virgin herself, which is the handy work of St. Luke, is very small, and has every appearance of a negro girl, which proves that external beauty was not desirable—albeit Correggio, Raphael, &c. thought otherwise, when they portrayed the same figure. The crowns on the heads of Mary and her son are of immense value—they were a present from Anne of Austria.

But the chapel is by no means so rich as the treasury, which adjoins the vestry, and which contains all the riches that bigotry and superstition have belov'd for centuries past upon this place. Lamps, candlesticks, goblets, crowns, crucifixes, lamps, eagles, saints, apocryphs, angels, virgins, and infants, all of solid gold, here take up their abode, in considerable numbers, as to many bribes to Heaven, to pardon repentant sinners. Here al-

so is deposited the miraculous pearl, in which nature has given a faithful delineation of the Virgin, sitting on a chariot, with her infant in her arms.

## HAGUE, October 1.

Couriers from General Buonaparte succeeded each other, and demand money, forage, and provisions for the army of the Sambre and Meuse. Our government has already sent him 600,000 florins, and the most active measures are taking to send him cattle, flour, &c. Several waggons with necessaries are already on the road. It is said, general Buonaparte, has desired the Directory to appoint general Pichegru to the command of the army in his stead.

## October 4.

"The day before yesterday the Portuguese Minister Chevalier d'Argim, set out for Paris to negotiate a peace for Portugal, attended by M. de Britto, secretary of Legation, who had brought him his final instructions.

"A most alarming desertion prevails among those Dutch troops who are on their march to join the army of the Sambre and Meuse. The number of the deserters amounts already to eight hundred men.

"Our trade is losing every day more and more, as the English block up our ports, and foreign merchants fear to remit goods to this country.

"In the course of last week 700 workmen were discharged from the dock-yards at Amsterdam, and 400 from those at Rotterdam.

"A great number of cotton manufacturers at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dordrecht, and other places, have petitioned the convention to revoke the decree which prohibits the importation of English goods. The petitioners state among other observations, that they for their own part, could remove their manufactures, to other countries, but that in this case a great many families, whom they had been able to support, would be thrown into the utmost misery.

## VIENNA, Sept. 24.

The states of Hungary, in their assembly, have undertaken to furnish the Sovereign with as great a proportion of men, horses, money, and provisions, as they are capable of procuring; in the course of a few weeks they will hold a formal diet.

The news of the arrival of a Russian army on our frontiers is confirmed; but no use will as yet be made of it: it may, for some time to come, be considered as an imperial corps of reserve.

Another loan of notes, bearing 5 per cent. interest, is ordered to be levied on the hereditary states, for the military services of the year 1797. The imperial Letters patent, issued for that purpose, contain the following introduction:

"Whereas, with all our cares and all our efforts, we find ourselves under the necessity of opposing very numerous armies to the avowed designs of the enemy, whose maintenance and other accidental expenses, cannot be solely defrayed out of the ordinary revenue of the state, &c."

The court of London has sent three millions sterling, which have already been drawn from several banking-houses.

It is in agitation at present, to send general Mack to the army of Italy. Eighteen battalions of troops have already been voluntarily raised by the Hungarians, and sent to the armies. They have offered to raise eighteen battalions more for the same purpose.

Within these few days 9000 Croats and 3000 recruits have passed our neighborhoods, most in waggons, to join generals Kuenderoff and Latour. Since which, considerable reinforcements are marching to our army in Tyrol.

The Vienna corps of volunteers is also organizing with the greatest speed and the officers have been for the greater part already appointed. Our tailors have made the uniforms of this corps gratis. The arch duc Charles Christian and his consort, duke Albert, of Saxe Teichon, have given another voluntary contribution of 80,000 florins towards the expenses.

## LONDON, October 6.

Yesterday the capt. of an American vessel was committed to Tothill fields, bridewell, on suspicion of being a spy from the French government. He was taken from on board his vessel in the

river by an order from the Secretary of State before whom he was examined yesterday morning.

## October 11.

The Hawke loop of war has taken and sent into Leth roads, a Spanish ship from the Baltic, laden with naval stores supposed to be worth 15,000l.

One of the Spanish vessels from the Havana to Cadiz, taken into Cork by the sea, Horse frigate, had on board 160 chests of treasure, exclusive of a cargo of 30,000l. The whole of which, while at Crusshaven, was removed from the Spanish on board the frigate a ship has been deposited in the King's stores at Cork: the other vessel which was from Leona, with the like destination, is nearly of equal value: the Brazil ship had been 26 days in possession of the French, and consequently is a legal prize to the English captors. The gallantry of the Cork squadron, which was lately so nobly manifested, has now appropriate reward.

Sunday last arrived at Margate the Fenima of London, from Lisbon, which port she left on the 18th ult. Mr. Anderson, the master of the Fenima reports that the people at Lisbon were very apprehensive of an invasion from the Spaniards, and that the Spanish ships which had been carried there by vice admiral Vandepur, had been all released. When the Fenima came away, there was no packet at Lisbon, the Hanover having sailed from thence on the 15th ult.

## October 12.

A letter from Capt. W. de la, of the Adriatic, arrived in the Downs from Quebec, dated 12th Dec. 1796, says: "The principal part of the fleet is taken off the land of Belleisle."

A letter from an officer on board the Unicorn frigate, dated Spithead, October 12, after mentioning the arrival of that ship, states the following particulars respecting her cruise:—"We fell in to the eastward of Scilly, with the Surinam fleet bound to Amsterdam; we captured four large ships, one brig, and a smuggling lugger, all of whom have arrived safe except the lugger; we could not man any more, being in expectation of falling in with a Dutch frigate of 44 guns. The governor of Cayenne and his lady, with all their property are on board one of these ships."

## October 18.

We find in the Paris papers, that the representative Hardy lately asserted in the library of the legislative body, that at least 200 members of the councils were provided either with powers or letters of grace by Louis XVIII. and that if unexpectedly seals should be put on their papers, the original documents would be found. The 100 members he alluded to belong all to the new third.

On the other hand, such journals as are attached to the new third, assure us, that the deputies of the Mountain, with the Abbe Sieys (or Seide as he is now called) at the head of them, have plotted a plan tending to cause the son of the late Lygatis to be appointed provincial dictator. However this may be, it is certain that the Jacobins by no means despair of regaining their former preponderance by means of new commotions, and that all good citizens fear they may succeed, thro' the weakness which government shews in all matters which concerns them.

Accounts from Brittany, received by the way of Jersey, state, that gen. Hoche, having been ordered by the Directory to march to the frontiers, with the troops he commanded in that province, met with a formal opposition on their part, either because they insisted, by way of preliminary condition, that their pay should be discharged in specie, or that they were tired of a war, which is evidently contrary to the well being of the nation, and merely to the private advantage of those who hold the reins of government. Gen. Hoche, little accustomed to such resistance, advanced at the head of the Gens d'Armes, to force the corps which were under marching orders to put itself in motion; but the soldiers persisted in their revolt, and killed several of the gens d'Armes.

Some of the last Paris papers mentioned a revolt of the garrison of Breil, which was quelled by a promise that the troops should henceforth receive their pay in specie.

Mr. Pinckney from America, was presented to the King, by the envoy from that country.

It is reported that the court of Portugal has found itself obliged to pro-

hibit our ships of war from carrying any more prizes belonging to the Spaniards into Lisbon.

The example of the corporation of London, on the late occasion of moving an address to his majesty, thanking him for his gracious speech to Parliament, will probably be followed by other cities and towns.

The Spanish consul took his departure from England on Thursday last. The ambassador still remains for instructions from his court.

By the Curuma mail of Friday, it appears that the 17,000 men, distributed for by the late treaty with France, were on their march for Italy, to reinforce the army of Buonaparte; and a fleet was sent out to sail towards Leghorn and Genoa, for the protection of the Spanish, against the British cruisers.

Several of the principal manufactures in Abbeville and Amiens, in France, have been recently purchased by English and American adventurers.

To-morrow Sir R. Abercrombie will sail from Portsmouth, in the armed frigate for Martinique.

Captain Rowley, who lately commanded the Rufus frigate of 28 guns, is appointed to L. d'Ar, of 35 guns; and capt. Inman is appointed to the Hussars.

## FROM CONSTANTINOPLE, August 12.

The capt. Pechia has lost a merchant vessel coming from Egypt, very richly laden, and which belonged to himself. It was attacked by some of the Maltese cruisers, and on the point of being taken, blew up, and every person on board perished.

Yesterday morning arrived a Courier from Sir William Hamilton, at Naples, and also the second of the three mails that were due from Hamburg with letters from thence of the 7th instant.

It will be recollected, that the last letters from General Buonaparte were dated the 16th of September, and only gave an account of the operations of this army to the 15th ult. They merely respected the events which had taken place near Mantua, but did not allude to any thing that had passed in the Tyrolese, or the vicinity of Trent. The information contained in the Vienna Court Gazette, only regards General Wurmer's operations on the 13th: there is of course no mention made of the battle of St. George, which happened on the 14th near the gate of Mantua, and the result of which according to the French General's account, forced General Wurmer to take refuge in that fortress which he expected would capitulate in a few days. Buonaparte has not, however, succeeded in his expectations.

According to the advices from Naples, it appears that field marshal Wurmer made sorties from Mantua on the 21st, 22d, and 23d, ult. and attacked and defeated the French on each of those days near Duo Castelli and Roverello, between Mantua and Verona, to which latter place Buonaparte had fallen back on the 26th. Those events evidently show, that the Austrian army in and near Mantua is by no means in that distressed situation in which Buonaparte's official report asserted it to be; and that we may still hope to receive ere long some satisfactory news from that part of the theatre of war.

The progress of General Davidovich in the Tyrolese, and the marches to Trent, noticed in the Vienna Court Gazette, confirms our former conjectures, that Buonaparte may be hemmed in between that general's army and that of Wurmer. This event appears by no means improbable, when we consider that the Austrian army in the Tyrolese is constantly reinforced by fresh troops from the Emperor's hereditary dominions who are sent forward in waggons in order to expedite their progress. We may hope that this army will soon be in a state to act offensively; and to re-take the whole country of Tyrol.

## BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### Monday October 7.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the committee of supplies.

The resolutions that 120,000 seamen be employed for the sea service for the year 1797, at four pounds per man per month, were read and agreed to.

The house agreed to go into a committee of the whole house on Wednesday next, to consider further of a supply to be granted to his majesty, and of ways and means for raising the supplies.



PHILADELPHIA, November 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Greenock (Scotland) to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 13.

"To give you some idea of the scarcity of money, I shall copy a paragraph from our London paper just received. 'The gloom which has overtaken the commercial world, for some days past increases considerably. On Monday the funds were below 54; but this is not the worst alarming. A more serious circumstance is now pending. A list of thirty-two commercial houses, two of them bankers, which must soon stop payment, was handed about privately. The prospect blackens every day, and it is too probable that before a fortnight passes, there will be a more extensive bankruptcy in the city than was ever known at any former period—what is now for 12s. the boll, (two Winchester bushels), and it is expected to be 9s.'"

BALTIMORE, November 29.

Extract of a letter from an American citizen, dated Paris Sept. 27.

"I presume you will have already learned that the British minister has solicited one of the Greenwell's to appear here as envoy to demand peace—this is an indispensable fact; but various are the speculations it has occasioned amongst the politicians, some say he will not be received, and it is asserted, that unless England renounces all her conquests, not only made from France, but also from Holland, no other terms will be listened to by the Directory; that this is their determination I have certain reasons to believe. In the mean time the grand intention of this government every day develops itself more and more, and without a doubt England will shortly see itself expelled from every port in Europe, from Archangel to Constantinople. This immense project will serve more to humble that proud nation than any other can possibly do. Already the Italian and Spanish ports are closed against her; Portugal must follow, indeed, it is positively asserted that that monarchy is more to be re-united to Spain, in return not only for St. Domingo and Louisiana (both ceded to France) but as an equivalent for entering into the war. Holland has just closed her ports against British manufactures, to also has Hamburg, and it is said, that Denmark and Sweden are shortly to enter the list. This is the grand master stroke of the French Directory, and worthy their genius.—I am told, as matter of fact, that gen. Hoche is unremitting in his exertions to prepare every thing for an invasion, that he does not hesitate to avow the design, but the points from whence it is intended are profound secrets, he is in command in chief. In the mean time, whilst the republican arms have, in a few months, conquered Italy, they have experienced a fatal reverse under Jourdan; it is a curious thing to observe the same fortune experienced by the opposite generals, Jourdan and Wurmser, at the same period, both carrying every thing before them, matched at the same moment from the arms of victory, and hurled in the extreme of misfortune. Jourdan, after a succession of victories, & having penetrated almost to Raibon is at last stopped short; his army cut to pieces, obliged to retrograde through an enemy's country an immense distance, pursued with the most unrelenting industry, the shattered remains of his forces not only destroyed by the pursuing enemy, but every where butchered by the peasantry; finally, after abandoning all his conquests placing himself under the cannon of Dusseldorf, at the very same time Wurmser defends from the Tyrol, with the best appointed army yet sent into the field by the Emperor—he triumphs over every opposition, he divides his forces—with one part he relieves Mantua, with the other threatens to annihilate the army of Buonaparte; this illustrious general, this general unequalled in the records of history, attacked with confident skill one of these grand divisions, each superior to his own, and gains a decided victory—without breathing, he turns upon the other, over which he is alike victorious—he pursues the stroke for a succession of weeks, never ceases day nor night in following up the blow, and finally all that remains of that immense army, under the command of Wurmser, is a few broken down troops, cooped up in the very city which they had before relieved, and where the inevitable fate of be-

coming prisoners of war now awaits them.

Morau on his side has done a vast deal—compelling the elector of Bavaria to conclude an ignominious peace—has taken a strong army off the Republic.—It is supposed, that prince Charles will now return from the pursuit of Jourdan, to oppose the further progress of Morau—in the mean time, immense reinforcements, marched from all quarters to unite with Jourdan—30,000 men under the command of Buonaparte, are already at the point of a junction with him, and will no doubt enable that army again to act offensively, whilst Buonaparte, having nothing more to fear on the side of Italy, and being already at Trente, must if necessary, unite with Morau, in spite of all opposition. On the whole, this has already proved the bloodiest campaign recorded in history—nevertheless, bloody as it has proved, and as it yet appears to become, the emperor seems to have no inclination to make peace! To conclude my political information at present, we are informed, that altho' Mr. Pitt has appointed an envoy to treat with the Directory, he is in fact as little disposed to make peace as before—but as he knows the *fatale* will be limited upon, not only respecting France, but her allies, whilst at the same time, the Republic will never yield up Belgium—he will have this pretext for throwing off personal responsibility, placing upon Parliament, preserving his power, and continuing the war—if any more events happen before I close this letter, I intend to add it for your information.

P. S. The Directory have recommended the Council of Five Hundred to pass a law by which liquidated claims upon government shall be hereafter taken in payment for every species of national property—it is expected the law will pass.

We are this day informed that our government has broke the treaty with this country, having given orders that no more English prizes should be disposed of in our ports—as this intelligence comes officially to the directory, already irritated on account of the English treaty, and other matters, we Americans under great apprehensions of shortly experiencing further difficulties—nothing contributes so much to my remains of confidence as the well known popularity of Mr. Munroe with this administration.

#### TAKE NOTICE,

That the partnership between Thomas Alexander and Aron Griffin was dissolved on the 31st day of January last, in consequence of said Alexander's elopement from this state. I am determined not to pay any debts of his contracting from that time.

ARON GRIFFIN.

Paris, Feb. 7, 1797.

#### RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, (on the 8th instant) living about three miles from Shelbyville, CHARLES, a negro man, about 30 years of age, a slim spare fellow; had on when he went away, a green short coat, velvet waistcoat, and buck-horn breeches—he was seen on Sunday last, at the cross roads about 5 miles from Frankfort, where he passed by the name of Guy. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal so that the owner gets him, shall have four Dollars, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid.

ROBERT GLASS.

February 17.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber either by bond, note or book accounts, are requested to come forward and settle them before the middle of March, as he can give no longer indulgence.

All those indebted to Lewis West, are requested to make payment to me, as I am authorized to collect his accounts, and deliver the different watches left in my hands by him.

EDW. WEST.

Lexington, Feb. 15, 1797.

Taken up by the subscriber, living near Bairdstown, an iron gray Horse, four years old last spring, fourteen and a half hands high, a light spot on his off thigh, some saddle spots on his back, appears to have been badly coaxed; appraised to 15l.

THOMAS LILLY.

November 5, 1796.

#### LEXINGTON:

Saturday, February 18, 1797.

By information from sundry gentlemen lately down the Ohio, we learn, that in consequence of the depredations committed on the commerce of the United States by the European powers, Congress is about to lay an embargo—some say on our own shipping only: others say only on the French shipping, and others, that the embargo will be general. We expect further and more certain information on this subject by the next mail.

We have received information that the Indians lately killed a white man in Powell's valley and wounded another. The circumstances as related to us, are as follows:—Two Indians came in the evening, to a house, the family in which, consisted of an old man, his wife, and son: the Indians proposed carrying all night with them, to which the family consented; sometime in the night, whilst the family were asleep, one of the Indians flabbed the young man, who not being instantly disabled, a scuffle ensued, the old man on hearing the noise, started up, when the other Indian who was prepared for the event, flabbed him, the Indians then ran off; the young man died in a little time, but the wounds of the old man, were thought not to be mortal!

#### WONDERFUL!!

In 30th year of queen Elizabeth, Mark Sealot, a blacksmith, made a lock consisting of 11 pieces of iron, steel and brass; all which, together with a pike key to it, weighed but a grain of gold. He had also one chain of gold consisting of 43 links, whereunto having fastened the lock and key before mentioned, about a flea's neck, which drew them all with ease; all these together, lock and key, chain and flea, being weighed, the weight of them was but one grain and a half!

#### APHORISMS.

Great men in the wrong, are powerful engines of mischief, and like bursting bombs, destroy themselves & all around them.

The best means to arrive at the pleasures of body, is to preserve and cultivate the powers of the soul.

Study and felicity will convince any one that felicity does not consist in affluence.

Man overlooks the most instructive book in his study, if he reads not his own heart.

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\* The Proposals for printing the Laws of Kentucky, published in this paper of Wednesday last, are hereby withdrawn.—The reason is, an apprehension, that I have been greatly deceived in the information, on which my calculations were made, and that the work will by no means be so voluminous as is therein estimated, as soon as I am enabled to make a more accurate calculation, (which I expect will be in a few days,) new proposals shall be published.

J. BRADFORD.

Lexington, February 18.

Robert & Andrew Porter, HAVE JUST IMPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND ARE NOW OPENING In the Brick House lately occupied by Messrs. John & Samuel Pollockhead, next door to Mr. Stewart's Printing Office, A large and general Assortment of DRY GOODS, CHINA, GLASS, GROCERIES, DELLY and QUEENS IRONMONGERY, SADDLERY, WARE, BOOKS, And NAILS of all Sizes. STATIONARY, Which they will sell at a low price for Cash or Country Produce suitable for the New Orleans Market.

Lexington, Feb. 18, 1797.

#### TO BE LET

To the lowest Bidder, A T Clarke court House, the fourth Tuesday in this month, the building of a PRISON, thirty feet long and twenty feet wide, of brick and wood &c. The undertaker to give bond and approved security, who will know the payments, &c. the day aforesaid.

R. HIGGINS, Sh. C. C. Clarke county, 10th Feb. 1797.

Taken up by the subscriber, living near South Elkhorn, about two and a half miles from Sanders's mill, a sorrel filly, two years old past, a blaze in her face, appraised to 6l.

JOHN ROBERTS.

Dec. 5, 1796.

#### Just Arrived at Limestone.

And will be opened in the course of the ensuing week, at the subscriber's store in Lexington, a large and general assortment of

#### MERCHANDISE,

Suited to the present and approaching season;

Which will be sold, wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms for cash, or the following articles of produce: flour, kiln-dried indian meal, hemp, wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, hemp, butter, in firkins, tallow, whiskey, peach brandy, feathers, beef wax, country made sugar and linen, or any other articles of produce that can be made to answer the Orleans market.

SAM. PRICE, & Co.

Feb. 18, 1797.

#### Wanted Immediately,

AN Honest, Industrious OVERSEER, who undertakes the management of negroes. Also an APPRENTICE to the Tanning business.

LEWIS CASTLEMAN.

February 16.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, FROM Mr. Haydon's near Frankfort, on the night of the 17th of last month, a dark bay HORSE, riding 15 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, if any brands I have forgot them, he is one of his fore legs from his ankle down, very gray, a lump on his back, about the size of a hen egg, occasioned by an old hurt, but now perfectly well—the trots and canters tolerable well, but when trotting, rises rather low behind, paces some, rises well before, though carries his head low. I am told there was a man paled through Shelbyville the next morning after the horse was missing, on such a horse, and from the circumstance, I am induced to believe he was on him. If any one will bring the said horse to me in Washington county, or secure him so that I get him, shall be handsomely rewarded, and doubly for the thief.

MATTHEW WALTON.

December 15, 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on His man, near Walnut hill meeting house, Fayette county, a bay horse, thirteen hands and a half high, thirteen or fourteen years old, some brands not legible, some saddle spots; appraised to 2l. 6s.

JOHN McNARY.

ON Wednesday, the first day of March next, I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Woodford, at my preemption in said county, whereon I now live, on the waters of Clear creek and Kentucky river—then and there to take the depositions of such witnesses or witnesses as may be produced, to perpetuate testimony concerning said preemption, and do such other things as may be necessary and agreeably to law.

THOMAS WILSON.

February 17.

#### OR SALE,

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, SITUATED in the counties of Franklin, Clarke, Bourbon, Madison, Madison, Lincoln, Hardin and Green.—The said land shall be paid, and other incumbrances discharged at the time, and in the manner prescribed by law.

The subscriber, who will hereafter reside in this town, is authorized to dispose of the above mentioned property by a power of attorney, recorded in the office of the court of appeals. As he means to practice law in the adjacent courts, persons desiring to purchase the different tracts, will have an opportunity of contracting with him at any of those places.

Charles W. Bird.

Lexington, July 8, 1796.

#### A CAUTION.

WHEREAS, I passed a note of hand to William Watson living at Morgans mill, for the sum of 15l, payable the first day of March, and said note was fraudulently obtained, I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note as I am determined not to pay it until compelled by law, as said Watson has greatly imposed on me.

LAWSON McCULLOUGH.

Lexington, Feb. 9, 1797.

To be rented for one year, on low terms, a snug house and an excellent lot, joining Robert Barrs out 106, on Limestone Street.



